

THE TERRITORY

IN ORDER TO assemble the scattered hands of Indians throughout this Territory in one locality, where the care and bounty of the Government can be more efficiently bestowed than is possible under present circumstances, it has been decided to vacate the reservations...

Preparatory to the removal of the Indians, Col. O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has gone out to treat with them, with this end in view. Meantime his agent, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry from this post, will proceed to Uinta Valley, to prepare for their reception at that point. There is doubtless a reluctance on the part of many of them to remove from their present ranges, but, as these are generally of the nomadic class who make little use of the reservations, preferring to find a precarious existence by hunting, begging and stealing, their objections will very probably be overruled.

Immediately after the removal of the present occupants, or rather supposed occupants, for the actual residence of any considerable number of Indians on any of these reservations with, perhaps, one exception, is a notorious fiction, surveys will at once be made of the lands preparatory to offering them for sale to the highest bidder. The reservations that will thus be opened to settlement are as follows: Spanish Fork, comprising 14,000 acres, San Pete, Corn Creek and Deep Creek, each containing 92,100 acres, making an aggregate of 290,480 acres, much of which is arable land well adapted for cultivation. The surveys will be made by Mr. Joseph Clark, U. S. Dept. Surveyor, who will commence operations early in July next.

Immediately on the completion of this work, by which it is intended to divide the lands into lots of 40 acres each, plats of the surveys will be made and, when approved by the Surveyor General, will be forwarded by him to the Secretary of the Interior, who will order sales after thirty days notice. This will afford an excellent opportunity to many, who will cross the plains the present summer in search of homes among the mountains, to make permanent locations with the absolute certainty of a prosperous future, for in respect to natural advantages of location, fertility of resources and salubrity of climate, there is no other Territory that can offer such inducements as Utah. There never has been but one objectionable feature in her characteristics, that of her social polity, which will soon cease to be an objection under the combined influences that are rapidly undermining its very foundations and operating for its final overthrow. Some of the advantages, attending a settlement upon either of the reservations named, are easily seen. Those of San Pete and Corn Creek are located within a comparatively short distance of the head of navigation on the Colorado river where there will be a town of considerable importance at no distant day, the benefits of which to near residents will be at once perceived; moreover, it will, in a few years, be surrounded by prosperous mining towns where numerous ledges of unexplored richness are now known to exist only awaiting the magic touch of capital to set free the untold streams of wealth that they contain. For those, who may occupy the fertile lands of the Spanish Fork reservation, Salt Lake City offers an excellent market and, moreover, that placer gold mines have recently been found in that vicinity, which are located, with much confidence, to be equal in value, so far as pre-

THE TERRITORY

needed to procure the development of those of silver, already discovered, but still lying idle, or nearly so, for want of the means to properly open them. At Deep Creek, any one locating, with means to cultivate the soil, need never stir a step from home to find ready sale for the products of his industry, as the very sparseness of arable land in that region makes the little brought under cultivation the more valuable and the labor expended in its subjection more remunerative.

Colorado and its Resources.

[Concluded from our list]
PROCESS OF EXTRACTING THE ORE.
The usual method of extracting the gold may be simply described, as follows: The ore is crushed to powder by heavy stamps, which fall down with great force; then the powder is mixed with water, run over metallic plates, having slight ridges on their surface, and separated with quicksilver; this part of the gold is retained.

A better process than this, now extensively adopted, and known as the "Keith Process," may be briefly described as follows:

THE KEITH PROCESS
Consists of a jaw working on a frame, at about 22 strokes, crushing the dry ore, which is then conveyed by a tube or through to a close narrow sort of fan-mill, fitted inside with three revolving arms. The crushed ore is introduced into the centre, and the high speed throws it out along the arm till it is reduced to fine powder, when the draft caused by the arms carries it through a three or four inch fine into a furnace, heated to an immense heat. The fine then expanding to a width of three or four feet and one foot in height, takes a slanting direction down, about 10 feet, at an angle of 45 degrees, all the time heated by fire underneath. The sulphur is separated from the ore in this fine, and at the bottom it is sent through an opening in the roof of the fine, another fine passing along the top of the first, and so off into the air, while the desulphurized ore falls into a pit, where it cools, and is taken out and submitted to the action of quicksilver. This "process" is said to be satisfactory.

APPEARANCE OF THE ORE.
"All that glitters is not gold." The gold ore is usually of a light gray color. Many particles of it shine brightly in the sun, and form handsome specimens to carry away, but these are not the precious metal. That which glitters is not the gold, but chiefly pyrites of iron.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE ORE.
The Hon. John Evans, Governor of Colorado, states that the gold is most of the lodes now worked pays at least \$35 per ton, while in some instances the same quantity yields \$150, \$200, and in some cases even as high as \$500, treated by the stamping process alone. This ore yields upon analysis from three to six times as much gold as can be saved by the ordinary methods now in use, giving results which to the inexperienced miner appear almost fabulous; but of course no practical conclusions can be drawn from merely chemical analysis, inapplicable on a large scale. The practical proof is in the annual yield and profit to the miner.

The cost of each ton of quartz may be fairly stated at \$12, and the yield at \$36, thus offering a profit at the rate of 200 per cent, and that too, in a manufacture of business, where the returns are unusually quick and active—the various operations of mining and crushing the ore, extracting and selling the gold, being only performed within a week.

TOTAL PRODUCT OF GOLD.
It is a difficult matter to give in figures the amount of the gold product of Colorado since the commencement of mining operations in 1858. No sufficient data exist for the computation of the whole yield of the Territory. But an approximate estimate, based upon various records, can be made, which affords a gratifying product, and from which fair deductions for the future product may be made.

The reports of the receipts at the Philadelphia U. S. Mint show the following figures:
1859.....\$4,000
1860.....600,000
1861.....1,000,000
1862.....36,000,000
1863 (estimated).....13,500,000
1864 (estimated).....20,000,000
The above statement falls short of the aggregate yield of the Territory. Much was sent to other places than Philadelphia, and through other channels; much, too, remains in the hands of miners. There is every reason to believe that the gold product of 1864 will not fall short of twenty millions of dollars. The estimate was made early in the season of 1864, when every thing looked favorable to a large gold crop. The recent heavy floods in the mining districts, and the Indian troubles which at present (August) prevail in the Territory, will, of course, unfavorably affect the yield of minerals, and otherwise retard the progress of the Territory.

OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTS

THE TERRITORY

The Territory is rich in minerals. Iron ore of a good quality is found in some parts of the Territory, and far from Denver, and in close proximity to coal silver and lead, in small quantities, have also been discovered. Platinum, zinc, manganese, magnesia, iron, sand, asphalt, salt, and petroleum are also among the mineral products of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
Goods of all kinds are transported from the Missouri River to Colorado, time for haul being twenty days, and freight from 10 to 20 cents per lb. As the country settles up, greater attention is paid to agriculture; and shortly a sufficiency of cereals will be raised for the home supply. Labor varies with the seasons, and the demand; but generally there is a pressing need of miners, mill hands, etc. The distance from Denver to the Missouri is 600 miles; distance to Central City, (the centre of the "Gregory mines") forty miles; and to the "South-western" or "Buckskin Joe" mining sections, 100 to 130 miles. Daily coaches connect with Denver and Central City. The latter is the "metropolis of the mountains," and the former is the great rendezvous of trade and travel, markets, military, social, and speculative enterprises.

STEAMERS ON THE COLORADO.—Considerable interest is being manifested just now concerning the navigation of the Colorado river. It has been demonstrated that the stream is navigable, and the fact established that freight can be transported cheaper and quicker over that route than any other. Of the steamers on that river, an exchange says: "The Colorado Steam Navigation Company has the Colorado, Captain Johnson; Mohave, Capt. Polhemus; Coconah, Capt. Robinson. Philadelphia Mining Company has the Tilden, Capt. Avery. Capt. Trueworthy has the Emerald."

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST TOWARDS MEXICO.—About two months ago, a gentleman named Rock, residing at Austin, addressed a letter to General McDowell, informing him of his desire to raise a company of emigrants to Mexico, to take up his residence there as a peaceful citizen, under the Liberal (anti-imperial) Government. The letter of Rock was a plain and candid one, setting forth just what he wanted, and inquiring what arms ammunition, etc., they would be allowed to take, and under what organization they would be allowed to proceed. General McDowell was absent from the State at the time, but General Wright, being temporarily in command, returned the following terse answer, which is republished from the *Reveille*, published at Austin: "BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, MAY 1, 1865. My sympathies, like those of the writer, are decidedly with the Liberal Government of Mexico. But our neutrality must be maintained in good faith. The Government of the United States has too exalted a sense of its honor, dignity and duties to follow the example of certain nations during the war in which we have been engaged. For the present, until our Government shall announce its determination to maintain inviolate the great 'doctrine' so dear to every American heart, no organization will be allowed, neither will armed men be permitted to leave our shores for any foreign port. G. WRIGHT, Brigadier-General Commanding."

Mining in Europe.
We extract the following from the N. Y. Tribune of May 6th. It is a letter from one of their correspondents in the Kingdom of Saxony, dated at Freiberg, April 20th, where the celebrated silver mines are located, and must prove of interest to many of our readers: "I have been for several weeks examining the silver mines here, and the conclusions I have arrived at may be of some interest to your readers. The mineral is found in ledges or lodges of quartz rock, which descends into the earth to an unknown depth, at an angle of almost 90 degrees. The date of their discovery is over eight centuries ago, since which period they have been worked with constant success, the product being estimated at hundreds of millions. The silver is found in the ore in combination with various foreign substances, such as sulphur, chlorine and iodine, and the method of extracting it is the most perfect yet discovered. In fact, hundreds of mining students are at the mining schools here, many of them being from California and Nevada. Any one who has ever examined the quartz mines of the Pacific coast will be surprised at the poor quality of the ore worked here with such success. Rock which in the silver region of Nevada would be pronounced utterly worthless, with the methods there in use, is here reduced with wonderful results. Labor is extremely cheap, the machinery is complete, and the process is one by which nearly all the mineral is saved. The ore, after being crushed, is heated to a high degree, which expels the sulphur and prepares for easy reduction. Your correspondent has seen thousands of tons of quartz thrown away in waste, Nevada, equal to some of the best ores taken out here, and first class ore of the Gould and Curry mine, or mine on the Tolay or Reese River range of mountains in Nevada, would be pronounced astonishingly rich at these, the most celebrated silver mines in Europe. Since my arrival here I have become more than ever convinced of the wonderful wealth of the silver-producing regions of the Pacific coast, and calculating from what the Freiberg mines have yielded as a basis, the amount of silver extracted from the States west of the Rocky Mountains during the next ten years will be counted by billions. Another fact becomes evident to the visitor here. It is that silver-bearing lodes are comparatively inexhaustible. It is well-known that the mines of Mexico and Peru have been worked with success over 300 years, and here are lodes which have yielded constantly for more than twice the same period, and still have no signs of exhaustion. All difficulties have been overcome, still the lead continues and still the work goes on."

THE TERRITORY

IN THIS TERRITORY, IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES. Closing out of Stock.

Call at BODENBURG & KAHN'S, (East Temple street.) A few Doors below the Telegraph Office.

Having an immense, large and well selected Stock of General Merchandise On hand and expecting in addition two large trains from CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, and various other Articles necessary for UTAH TRADE.

We have made a great Reduction in Prices To close our present Stock and make room for more.

We are now offering to the Public the best, LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of MERCHANDISE Unequalled in QUALITY AND PRICE by any other

Mercantile House in this Territory. SELLING AT COST. We direct particular attention to our large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which we are now selling AT COST,

Wishing to go out of that branch of business, and offering them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT A Great Sacrifice.

Our Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and CLOTHING, Is complete, and of a Quality and Price which need no Recommendation.

We also have on hand Cooking Stoves, Carpenters' Tools, Farming Implements, Yankee Notions, Stationery, Tobacco, Segars, etc., etc.

And a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention. We invite you and all BODENBURG & KAHN, dec 15 dtf

THE TERRITORY

IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS!!

We invite the attention of our friends and patrons, to our large and well selected Stock of Merchandise, Consisting of all descriptions

DOMESTIC, DRY and DRESS GOODS, at less prices than any house in TOWN.

We defy COMPETITION. All our large Stock, on hand, must be Closed Out IMMEDIATELY,

at a GREAT SACRIFICE, to make room for our SPRING STOCK, from the EAST AND WEST.

We call the special attention of Country Dealers and Families laying in their

and guarantee to give them Satisfaction

Every Article. WALKER BROS.

THE TERRITORY

WIGHTMAN & HARDY, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Marbling and Stationery Goods.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., 419 and 414 Washington street, San Francisco, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in American Materials, Superior Paints, Putty, Glass, Sashes, Mouldings and Millwork, Carriages, Moulds, Ingot Moulds, Cupel and Oil Moulds, and all kinds of machinery, and complete assortment of tools in this line, ready for delivery. All orders will receive prompt attention. Goods carefully packed for transportation through the interior.

O. B. FOGLE, No. 517 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Agent for the Collection of Soldiers' Claims, Cal. Vols.

JAMES LINFORTH, Commission Merchant, 308 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Portland, Oregon. Banking, Collection and Exchange. LADD & TILTON, Bankers, etc., Portland, Oregon. C. E. Tilton.

Miscellaneous. GREAT CLOTHING AND FURNISHING EMPORIUM, HELLMAN & KUHN, East Temple street, (3d door West of the Salt Lake House) SALT LAKE CITY.

Second door West of the Overland Stage office VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA and No. 4, Filmore Block, F street, DENVER CITY.

Have now in store and are constantly receiving by their own trains from the States, the largest and finest Stocks of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Rubber Goods, Miners' and Outfitters' Stocks, Cigars, etc., to be had West of the Missouri.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA AGENCY, Virginia, Nevada, WM. SHARON, General Agent, THIS Agency is now prepared to receive deposits of coin or bullion either on open account or to issue certificates therefor payable at the option of the holder, in Virginia or San Francisco; to make collections, purchase bullion at the most favorable rates, or advance coin thereon, when forwarded to parent bank in San Francisco; sell Bills of Exchange, and transmit a general banking business.

Exchange for sale on London, Paris, New York, Boston, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oregon, Salt Lake City, Idaho City, Virginia City, Montana, Denver City, Bank of Ireland, Dublin, etc. WM SHARON, General Agent, J. A. Nalston, Cashier, June 14

The Colorado Seminary, (Denver City.) IS now in successful operation, in charge of a Faculty of able and experienced Educators, comprising: R. W. Prof. Geo. Richardson, Principal; Miss S. E. Morgan, Vice-Principal; and the North-western Female College, Chicago, and Mrs. A. A. Willard. This incorporated college for young gentlemen and ladies can accommodate a large number of boarding pupils, from Colorado and the Territories. The institution is second to none in the Western States, as a College for instruction in the branches of an English, Commercial, Mathematical, Classical, useful and vocation education. Pupils from a distance have the parental supervision of the Faculty. For circulars of particulars, address: REV. O. A. WILLARD, Secy Colorado Seminary, Denver, Co.

FREIGHT FROM THE MISSOURI! A. S. PARKER & CO., Atchison, Kansas. Storage and Commission Merchants and GENERAL Forwarding AGENTS. Goods Market "Care of A. S. PARKER & Co. Atchison, Kansas," Express to Denver City, Salt Lake City, and Idaho, Without Delay and at the Very Lowest Rates.

REFER TO W. S. Godbe, Salt Lake City; Walker Bros., Salt Lake City; Wm. Jennings, Salt Lake City; N. S. Hamshoff & Co., Salt Lake City; Scott, Kerr & Co., Salt Lake City; Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; Howard Livingston, Salt Lake City. NEBRASKA ROBERT HAWKE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Books and Shoes, etc. Nebraska City. ASHTON & TAIT, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nebraska City. John McDermick & Co., Omaha, Nebraska. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Agents for Larkin, Smith & Co. POWDERS. Sold at Manufacturer's Price. Orders from Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, collected. Nave, McCard & Co., Omaha, Nebraska, and Great Falls, Montana.

